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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

◎ 特許出願公開

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図表題の名称 欠陥シートの検出方法

電話 3350-1780

02-91 1990(1995) 1月30日

[illegible]

● ● ●

L 星野の名著 大衆シート印刷方法

2. 模型的基本假设

・シートに光を照射または加熱とせ、その光量または温度を制御することにより、シート上面に凹部内に凸する突起を形成する方法において、凹部に於いて反射型光源使用として得られる電磁波等レベラ酸と、透過型光源使用として得られる電磁波等レベラ酸とを照射することにより、主に屈折する突起を制御することを特徴とする本発明のシート製造方法。

3. 産物の浸漬と乾燥

（重慶上中實用分類）

本発明は、シートに形成する穴の形状と、その方位に関し、特に後述される穴の形状と方位に関する穴の組を組んで毎年一旦増減よく判別する、方法に関するものである。

《曉東雜記》

従来、紙工、プラスチックフィルム工
などでは、特殊塗布や特殊加工等で行われていた

座席シートを、必要に応じてスリッカー座席やカッター座席などにより物量に応じて半硬質のシートに上げている。

これらのシートに穴をあけ、やけ焼けるなどの欠陥がある。例えば、電線工場で導電する際に穴は欠陥部でインク塗布を施さねばならぬ。原因を特定して、物にケラで穴の位置に正確に使用される場合などに、金の電気伝導による欠陥を不検出であるのならば、著しく両面イメージを低下させてしまう。そのため、金が一匹の金の購入者もクレームの対象となるため、穴の位置を特定すると同時に、穴に正確に穴を開けるシートは重要な要素を要求されている。

従来から、シートの製造工程に四角型や反折型の欠陥品は選別・除去されており、シートが欠陥部に応マージングして加工してそれと不適合する方法が採用されている。これらの欠陥除去方法は、いずれもシートに存在する欠陥に際しては先発の生産者等に利用する機会であり、欠陥の存在及びその大きさを判定し、欠陥の大きさが約1mm×0.5mm程度の

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表である。

本発明に係る平利シート同族体は図面について、その説明図と上記図面との間意において、さらに其の如くに図示する。

図面参照符号のシートは(17)から(20)及び(21)とフー
ドロール(22)により一定の幅を有する
(23)上に張り付けられた平利シート(1)は、同
族体シート(24)により先行が施されるように形成
付けられておりフーダ(25)上を流れる。その
後、図面参照符号(26)に到達して停止する。
次に、その前後部は矢印方向に移動するスイング
グリップ(27)の両端部(28)に巻き込まれ、第1異
相ローラ(29)の両端部まで移動される。第1異
相ローラ(29)の両端部まで移動された第1異
相ローラ(29)の上層の両端部を通過する際に平利シート(1)の
上層が、次に第2異相ローラ(30)を通過する際
にその下層が、第2異相ローラ(30)を通過する際
に第3異相ローラ(31)を通過する際に通過して
通過される。

その後、第3異相ローラ(31)の両端部

実施例3-175552 (4)

図3は第3異相ローラ(32)と第4異相ローラ(33)とを備えた図に、
第4異相ローラ(33)の両端部(34)により先行が施され、第4異
相ローラ(33)の両端部(34)に巻き込まれ、第4異
相ローラ(33)の両端部まで移動される。第4異
相ローラ(33)の両端部まで移動された第4異
相ローラ(33)の上層の両端部を通過する際に平利シート(1)の
上層が、次に第5異相ローラ(35)を通過する際にその下層が、
第5異相ローラ(35)を通過する際に通過して通過される。

図4、本発明の第4異相ローラ(36)と第5異相ローラ(37)とを備えた図に、
第5異相ローラ(37)の両端部(38)により先行が施され、第5異
相ローラ(37)の両端部(38)に巻き込まれ、第5異相ローラ(37)の
両端部まで移動される。第5異相ローラ(37)の両端部まで移動
された第5異相ローラ(37)の上層の両端部を通過する際に平利シート(1)の
上層が、次に第6異相ローラ(39)を通過する際にその下層が、
第6異相ローラ(39)を通過する際に通過して通過される。

する構成であったが、図面参照符号(40)の両端部(41)を第
6異相ローラ(42)の両端部(43)に巻き込まれ、第6異相ローラ(42)の
両端部まで移動される。

(実施例)

以下に本発明の一種態様について具体的に説明
するが、本発明は本発明の如くに限定されるもの
ではない。

(実施例1)

本発明の第1異相ローラ(44)の両端部(45)を第7異相ローラ(46)の
両端部(47)に巻き込まれ、第7異相ローラ(46)の両端部(47)まで
移動される。第7異相ローラ(46)の両端部(47)まで移動された第7異
相ローラ(46)の上層の両端部を通過する際に平利シート(1)の
上層が、次に第8異相ローラ(48)を通過する際にその下層が、
第8異相ローラ(48)を通過する際に通過して通過される。

図-1

異相ローラ の回転数 (rpm)	異相ローラ の回転数 (rpm)	異相ローラ の回転数 (rpm)	異相ローラ の回転数 (rpm)	異相ローラ の回転数 (rpm)	異相ローラ の回転数 (rpm)
1	2.5	3.5	<	5	6.5
2	4.5	4.5	<	6	7.5
3	6.5	4.5	<	7	8.5
4	8.5	4.5	<	8	9.5
5	10.5	4.5	<	9	10.5
6	12.5	4.5	<	10	11.5
7	14.5	4.5	<	11	12.5
8	16.5	4.5	<	12	13.5

(実施例2)

本発明の第2異相ローラ(49)の両端部(50)を第9異相ローラ(51)の
両端部(52)に巻き込まれ、第9異相ローラ(51)の両端部(52)まで
移動される。第9異相ローラ(51)の両端部(52)まで移動された第9異
相ローラ(51)の上層の両端部を通過する際に平利シート(1)の
上層が、次に第10異相ローラ(53)を通過する際にその下層が、
第10異相ローラ(53)を通過する際に通過して通過される。

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全周としたフライングスロットタイプのものである。従来品(4、7、18)はフロッグタイプである。従来品(4)と同様にして得られた結果を後にも示す。

表-3

大動脈の 長さ(mm) (7)	大動脈の 長さ(mm) (7)	大動脈の 長さ(mm) (7)	大動脈の 長さ(mm) (7)	大動脈の 長さ(mm) (7)
1	8.5	8.5	=	点
2	5.4	4.3	<	点
3	5.7	3.8	=	点
4	5.7	1.4	>	点
5	5.6	1.0	>	点
6	5.6	1.7	>	点

(結果)

本装置の方式に係る大動脈装置を使用すれば、次に説明する大動脈装置を簡単に且つ程度よく制御できる。従って、本装置が非常に有効である。大動脈装置に必要とした装置の面積が小さく、また、本装置に付属していた装置及び装置

特許第41-175552 (B)

が大動脈に接続される。

4. 装置の管理装置

第1図は、本装置に係る大動脈装置を接続したときの装置のチェックに適用した場合の一例を示す。第1図は、本装置に係る大動脈装置を接続したときの装置のチェックに適用した

場合の一例を示す。

(1) : 接続シート (接続シート)

(2) : 上動脈装置及び大動脈装置

(3) : (上動脈装置及び大動脈装置)

大動脈

(4) : (上動脈装置及び大動脈装置)

大動脈

(5) : 下動脈装置及び大動脈装置

(6) : (下動脈装置及び大動脈装置)

大動脈

(7) : (下動脈装置及び大動脈装置)

大動脈

(8) : 大動脈装置

(9) : (大動脈装置)

(10) : (大動脈装置)

(11) : (大動脈装置)

(12) : (大動脈装置)

(13) : (大動脈装置)

(14) : (大動脈装置)

(15) : (大動脈装置)

(16) : (大動脈装置)

(17) : (大動脈装置)

(18) : (大動脈装置)

(19) : (大動脈装置)

(20) : (大動脈装置)

(21) : (大動脈装置)

(22) : (大動脈装置)

(23) : (大動脈装置)

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(43) : (大動脈装置)

(44) : (大動脈装置)

(45) : (大動脈装置)

(46) : (大動脈装置)

(47) : (大動脈装置)

(48) : (大動脈装置)

(49) : (大動脈装置)

(50) : (大動脈装置)

特許第41-175552 (B)

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特開2006-125552 (B)

図 1 図

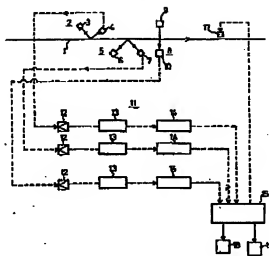
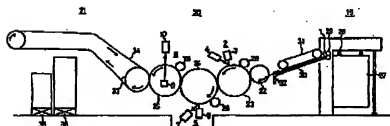


図 2 図



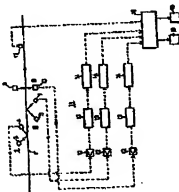
DETECTION OF DEFECTIVE SHEET

Publication number: JP61175552
 Publication date: 1986-08-07
 Inventor: KANEMOTO MASAMI; TOMITA KURA; TANAKA YOSHIKI; YUKI KAZUHIKO
 Applicant: KANZAKI PAPER MFG CO LTD
 Classification: G01N21/89; G01N21/892; G01N21/89; (IPC1-7): G01N21/89
 - International: G01N21/89
 - Examiners: JP18650017560 18650130
 Priority number(s): JP18650017560 18650130

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Abstract of JP61175552

PURPOSE: To discriminate a defect of sheet due to a bug easily and accurately, by computing an electrical signal level value due to changes in the quantity of light in terms of reflection and that due to the changes in the quantity of light of transmission type for the same defect. **CONSTITUTION:** An electrical signal is outputted to a circuit section 11 according to the quantity of light of light receiving units 4, 7 and 10 and the level thereof is adjusted to be constant by gain adjustment of an amplifier 12. Then, the difference in the phase due to the difference of measuring positions is adjusted with a shift circuit 13 to make the phase the same. With any defect on a sheet, the reflectance and transmissivity and the like changes and signals corresponding to the defect are inputted into the amplifier 12 from light receivers 4, 7 and 10, the output of which is a mixed signal wave of a defect signal and a noise. The defect signal alone is pick up with the subsequent discriminator and inputted into a control section 16 to compare the level values of defect electrical signals from upper/lower surface reflection type defect detectors 2 and 5 and the level values thereof from a transmission type defect detector 8. When the level values of the units 2 and 5 are equal to or larger than the level value of the unit 8, the defect due to a bug is discriminated.



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TRANSLATION of Japanese Patent Publication No. 61-175552
Title of the Invention: Method of detecting defective sheet
Publication Date: August 7, 1986
Utility Model Application: No. 60-17560
Filing Date: January 30, 1985
Applicant: Kanzaki Paper Co., Ltd.

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention: Method of detecting defective sheet
2. Scope of Claim for a Patent

A method of detecting a defective sheet by reflecting or transmitting the light on or through the sheet and detecting the change in light quantity thereof photoelectrically thereby to detect a defect existing on or inside the sheet, characterized in that the electric signal level value obtained as a reflection-type light quantity change and the electric signal level value obtained as a transmission-type light quantity change are calculated for the same defect thereby to identify a defect caused by an insect.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention
(Field of Industrial Application)

This invention relates to a method of detecting a defect of a sheet, or in particular, to a method of very simply and accurately identifying an insect-caused defect from all the defects that have been detected.
(Prior Art)

In the prior art, the continuous sheet fabricated by the paper machine or the drafting machine in the paper mill or the plastic film factory is finished into a roll or a

flat sheet by the slitter or the cutter as required.

In the presence of a large defect such as dust or oil stain on these sheets, the ink fails to attach at the defective point or the printing cylinder is fouled at the time of printing in the printing works. Especially in the case where the sheet is used for a food package, the defect caused by an insect mixing with or attaching to the sheet not only is insanitary but also greatly hurts the commodity image. Since even a single insect mixed in the commodity incurs a claim, the prevention of the intrusion of an insect and the removal of the sheet having an insect-caused defect are strongly required.

A conventional method has been employed in which a defect detection device of transmission type or reflection type is arranged in the sheet fabrication process to mark a defective part of the sheet, and the defective part thus marked is removed in the subsequent process. All of these defect detection devices are designed to determine the presence and size of a defect in the sheet taking advantage of the phenomenon of the light quantity change due to the defect. In the case where the defect size exceeds about 5 mm, the sheet is marked to have a major defect. A defect smaller than 5 mm, on the other hand, is regarded as a minor defect, and the sheet is used as a product as it is without any marking.

As described above, an insect-caused defect, even if minor, is required to be regarded as a major defect and removed in some specified applications. The conventional defect detection devices, however, cannot distinguish an insect-caused defect and other defects from each other. An idea for overcoming this disadvantage may be to raise the

defect detection level and to mark and remove, as major defects, all defects including those which are otherwise might be disregarded as minor defects. It is, however, against the common rule of effective use economic resources to remove a great amount of sheets simply due to a minor defect caused by a single insect. Also, this method is accompanied by an increased removal work and not necessarily satisfactory. Under the circumstances, a proper solution is in strong demand.

(Object)

The object of this invention is to provide a defect detection method whereby an insect-caused defect can be discriminated from other sheet defects very easily and accurately.

(Configuration)

According to this invention, there is provided a defective sheet detection method for detecting a defect existing on or inside a sheet by reflecting or transmitting the light on or through the sheet and detecting the light quantity change in a photoelectric way, characterized in that the electric signal level value obtained as a reflection-type light quantity change and the electric signal level value obtained as a transmission-type light quantity change are calculated for the same defect thereby to discriminate a defect caused by an insect.

(Operation)

The present inventors, as the result of making vigorous research efforts to distinguish an insect-caused defect from all the detected defects by daring to use both the transmission-type device and the reflection-type device for the same defect, have found that an insect-caused

defect can be discriminated by calculating, for the same defect, the electric signal level value obtained as a reflection-type light quantity change and the electric signal level value obtained as a transmission-type light quantity change.

Specifically, it has been found that an insect-caused defect has the electric signal level by reflection equal to or larger than the electric signal level by transmission while a defect caused by dust or the like has the electric signal level by reflection smaller than the electric signal level by transmission. By calculating the electric signal by transmission and the electric signal by reflection, all the sheets found to have an insect-caused defect are marked, while with regard to the sheets having dust-caused or other defects, on the other hand, only those having a defect larger than a predetermined reference size are marked, and these defects are removed in the subsequent process. In this way, the defects can be removed very efficiently in terms of both economy and operation.

The method according to the invention described above is explained in more detail specifically below with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 1 shows an application of this invention in which both surfaces of a continuous sheet (1) are checked at the same time.

The sheet (1) runs continuously in the direction of arrow to pass through a projector (3) and a photodetector (4) of a reflection-type defect detection device (2) for monitoring the upper surface, a projector (6) and a photodetector (7) of a reflection-type defect detection device (5) for monitoring the lower surface and a projector

(9) and a photodetector (10) of a transmission-type defect detection device (8) arranged in that order.

The projectors (3, 6, 9) used, as in the prior art, include a visible light source such as the heterothallic bulb, ribbon filament bulb, coil filament bulb, halogen lamp, xenon short-arc lamp or klepht mercury lamp, a infrared light source such as the incandescent lamp, glow bar, Nernst glower, nichrome heater, cartridge heater, platinum ribbon or high-pressure mercury lamp, or a laser light source such as a solid laser formed of the laser material such as ruby, glass, YAG or BEL, the gas laser formed of a laser material such as helium neon, argon, krypton, carbon dioxide gas or helium cadmium, or a semiconductor laser formed of a laser material such as GaAs, ZnS, ZnO, CdS, GaN, InP, GaSb, InAs or PbTe.

Incidentally, the light sources are arranged at appropriate pitches so as to radiate the sheet (1) uniformly over the entire width thereof. Without using a fixed light source as in this embodiment, however, what is called the flying spot-type projector may be used in which the light from one light source is reduced to a thin beam and the light spot thus produced on the surface of the sample is scanned on the sheet surface by a rotary mirror or a vibratory mirror inserted in the optical beam path.

The photodetectors (4, 7, 10) may be the photodiode, phototransistor, photoelectric tube, charge-coupled device (CCD), avalanche diode, pin diode, infrared vidicon, infrared detection element, noctovision, collector element, thermocouple, photon drug, Golay cell, patray cell (sic) or thermistor.

The light emitted at predetermined level from each

projector (3, 6, 9) is reflected from or transmitted through the surface of the running continuous sheet (1) and enters the corresponding photodetector (4, 7, 10).

The photodetector (4, 7, 10) has the function of converting the incident light into electricity, and an electrical signal corresponding to the light quantity is output from the photodetector to a circuit section (11). In the circuit section (11), the gain is adjusted first in an amplifier (12) thereby to amplify the electrical signal while at the same time adjusting each signal at a constant level, and the different phases caused by the difference in the measurement position are adjusted into the same phase by a shift circuit (13).

In the presence of a defect in the sheet, the light quantity incident to the photodetector is changed by the change in reflectivity, transmittance or reflection light axis. Thus, a signal corresponding to the defect is output from the photodetector (4, 7, 10) and amplified by the amplifier (12) in accordance with the gain involved. The output from the amplifier (12) is a mixed signal wave of the defect signal and the noise, and therefore, only the defect signal is retrieved by a discriminator (14) in the next section and input to a controller (15).

In the control unit (15), for the purpose of discriminating the input defect signal, the defect-related electrical signal level value from the reflection-type defect detection device and the defect-related electrical signal level value from the transmission-type defect detection device, which are obtained for the same defect, are compared with each other. In the case where the reflection-type defect-related electrical signal level

value is equal to or larger than the transmission-type defect-related electrical signal level value, the control unit (15) judges that the particular defect contains an insect, while in the case where the reflection-type defect-related electrical signal level value is smaller than the transmission-type defect-related electrical signal level value, on the other hand, the control unit (15) judges that the particular defect is other than caused by an insect.

Based on this result, the control unit (15) sounds an alarm (16) if required, while at the same time causing the marking unit (17) to attach a mark on the sheet in synchronism with the defective point and displaying on the display unit (18) whether the defect is caused by an insect or not.

Fig. 2 shows an application of the method according to the invention wherein the two surfaces of the flat sheet (1) are checked.

The device is configured mainly of a supply unit (19), a detection unit (20) and a discharge unit (21).

The supply unit can employ a well-known means such as a method of moving the flat sheet along a predetermined path using a gripper chain, for example, or a method of moving the flat sheet while being held by sheet feed conveyors arranged on both the upper and lower sides. Also, a high-speed operation is possible by employing a sheet-by-sheet feeder of the sheet-feed printing machine.

In the detection unit (20) making up an essential part of the invention, a roll with the swing gripper (22), a first-stage inspection roll (23), a second-stage inspection roll (24) and a third-stage inspection roll (25) are arranged almost horizontally with the side surfaces thereof

in contact with each other. Each inspection roll, though not shown, is installed with a gripper unit used for the pressure cylinder of the printing machine so that the forward end portion of the incoming flat sheet may be held and sent to the next process.

The reflection-type defect detection device (2) for checking the upper surface of the sheet is arranged above the first-stage inspection roll (23), and the reflection-type defect detection device (5) for checking the lower surface of the sheet under the second-stage inspection roll (24). The third-stage inspection roll (25), on the other hand, uses a transparent or translucent hollow pipe of acryl resin to check the flat sheet with the transmitted light. The third-stage inspection roll (25), with the projector (9) arranged therein and the photodetector (10) above it, is so configured as to operate as the transmission-type detect detection device (8).

Incidentally, on the side of each inspection roll contacted by the sheet, a pressure roller (26) is arranged to prevent the rise of the flat sheet from the surface of the inspection roll and the adverse effect on the measurement accuracy. Also, the circuit for processing the electrical signal from each photodetector is similar to the one shown in Fig. 1.

The operation method of the flat sheet defect detection device according to the invention is specifically explained below with reference to the configuration example described above.

The flat sheet (1) sent out one by one toward a feed board (30) through an intake port (28) and a feed roll (29) from a sheet stack (27) in the supply unit (19) is supplied

on the feed board in a manner to secure the regular feed under the pressure of an endless belt (31), until it stops with the front end portion thereof coming into contact with a transfer (32). Next, the front end portion is held by a roll (22) with a swing gripper rotated in the direction of arrow, and sent to the first-stage inspection roll (23) while being accelerated up to the rotational speed of the first-stage inspection roll (23). When passing through about one half of the upper surface of the first-stage inspection roll, the upper surface of the flat sheet is checked by the reflected light, followed by the lower surface thereof being checked similarly when passing through the second-stage inspection roll (24). After that, the sheet is checked by the transmitted light while passing through the third-stage inspection roll (25).

The front end portion of the flat sheet that has passed through all these check points is held by a holding hook of a delivery chain (34) when the third-stage inspection roll (25) and a chain wheel (33) for driving the delivery chain come closest to each other, and then transferred to the discharge section (21). The flat sheet that has arrived at the discharge section, if it has an insect-caused defect or other major defects detected by the detection unit (20), is automatically stacked on a recheck pallet (35), or otherwise, on an OK pallet (36).

Incidentally, the translucent sheet (1) usable in the method according to the invention may be formed of, for example, a fiber sheet having the opacity of 70 to 95 such as quality paper, art paper or coated paper, or a plastic sheet having the total light transmittance of not less than 40 % such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene,

polymethyl methacrylate, polyoxymethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyethylene terephthalate, polyamide, polyimide or a copolymer of any of these polymers and other polymers. Also, according to the embodiments described, the two surfaces of the sheet are checked. Nevertheless, the invention is of course applicable also to a case in which only one surface of the sheet is checked.

(Embodiments)

An embodiment of the invention is specifically explained below, and the invention is of course not limited to this embodiment.

[First embodiment]

While a roll of the 85-g/m² two-side art paper 92 in opacity with the 18-g/m² coating on one surface of the 50-g/m² base paper is wound back at the rate of about 600 m/min, the paper surface is checked by a defect detection device having the configuration shown in Fig. 1. The 110-W reflection lamp of Toshiba is used as a projector (3, 6, 9) constituting a visible light source, and the charge coupled device as a photodetector (4, 7, 10). The result of determining the detected defect according to the invention is compared with the result obtained by the actual visual inspection of the defective point as shown in Table 1. As apparent from Table 1, the result determined by the method according to the invention well coincides with the result of the visual inspection.

Table 1

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6
1	2.2	3.6	<	A7	A8
2	4.5	4.9	<	A7	A8
3	4.1	4.8	<	A7	A9
4	0.5	1.4	<	A7	A10
5	1.8	1.0	>	A11	A12
6	3.4	2.1	>	A11	A12
7	4.1	2.3	>	A11	A13
8	4.9	2.6	>	A11	A14

(Footnote)

- A1 Defective point
 A2 Transmission signal level value (V)
 A3 Reflection signal level value (V)
 A4 Signal comparison
 A5 Result determined by the device
 A6 Result of visual inspection
 A7 Insect
 A8 Small fly
 A9 Fly
 A10 Thaumaleidae
 A11 Other defects
 A12 Dust
 A13 Scar
 A14 Wrinkle

[Second embodiment]

The flat sheet of polyethylene telephthalate 70 μ thick and 50 % in total light transmittance obtained by the biaxial stretcher with tenter is checked on two surfaces thereof, while being fed at the rate of 180 sheets per minute, on the defect detection device having the configuration shown in Fig. 2. The projector (3, 6, 9) of flying spot type is used with the helium neon laser as a

light source for emitting the visible light laser having the wavelength of 0.63 μm . The photodiode is used as the photodetector (4, 7, 10). As in the first embodiment, the result is obtained as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6
1	3.2	3.6	=	A7	A8
2	3.4	4.2	<	A7	A10
3	3.7	3.8	=	A7	A8
4	2.7	1.4	>	A7	A12
5	2.6	1.0	>	A11	A12
6	3.2	1.7	>	A11	A14

(Footnote)

- A1 Defective point
- A2 Transmission signal level value (V)
- A3 Reflection signal level value (V)
- A4 Signal comparison
- A5 Result determined by the device
- A6 Result of visual inspection
- A7 Insect
- A8 Small fly
- A10 Thaumaleidae
- A11 Other defects
- A12 Dust
- A14 Wrinkle

[Effects]

The use of the defect detection device according to the method of the invention makes it possible to identify an insect-caused defect very simply and accurately. Thus, not only the processing capacity is increased but also the expense which otherwise might accrue upon occurrence of a claim is saved. At the same time, the labor and burden on

the part of the workers are greatly reduced.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment in which the defect detection method according to the invention is used for checking the two surfaces of a continuous sheet. Fig. 2 shows an embodiment in which the defect detection method according to the invention is used for checking the two surfaces of a flat sheet.

- (1): Continuous sheet (flat sheet)
- (2): Reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring upper surface
- (3): Projector (for reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring upper surface)
- (4): Photodetector (for reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring upper surface)
- (5): Reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring lower surface
- (6): Projector (for reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring lower surface)
- (7): Photodetector (for reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring lower surface)
- (8): Transmission-type defect detection device
- (9): Projector (for transmission-type defect detection device)
- (10): Photodetector (for transmission-type defect detection device)
- (11): Circuit unit, (12): Amplifier
- (13): Shift circuit, (14): Discriminator
- (15): Control unit, (16): Alarm
- (17): Marking unit, (18): Display unit
- (19): Supply unit, (20): Detection unit

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- (21): Discharge unit
- (22): Roll with swing gripper
- (23): First-stage inspection roll
- (24): Second-stage inspection roll
- (25): Third-stage inspection roll
- (26): Pressure roll, (27): Sheet stack
- (28): Intake port, (29): Feed roll
- (30): Feed board
- (31): Endless belt, (32): Transfer
- (33): Chain wheel (for driving delivery chain)
- (34): Delivery chain
- (35): Recheck pallet
- (36): OK pallet